

THE KENTUCKY WHIG.

BY JOHN SCOTT.]

Vol. V.—No. 41

Politics, News, Internal Improvements, Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, &c.

\$2,00 IN ADVANCE.

Mount Sterling, Kentucky, Friday December 17, 1852.

Whole No. 249

BARNES HOTEL.

—BY—
J. W. BARNES.
OWINGSVILLE KY.

Aug. 20, 1852.

LINDSEY & DORSEY,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, NAILS
Casting, Tinware, War-
ranted Edge Tools,
LEATHER & FINDINGS,
No. 6, Broadway, Mt. Sterling.
TERMS CASH, BARTER OR SPECIAL CONTRACT
Jan. 1, 1850.

Drs. Gentry & Bates,
OCULISTS,

Mt. Sterling, KY.

Will give their undivided attention to
Diseases of the Eyes.

SAMUEL J. REA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.
Office on Second Street, in the same
building with Drs. Sharpe and Duke.

Thomas J. Hood,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HAVING located permanently in Mount
Sterling, will give prompt attention to
all business entrusted to him in the counties
of Montgomery, Bath, Fleming, Greenup,
Carter, Lawrence, Morgan, and Clarke.
Office on Broadway, first door north of
Hamilton & Gist's office.

May 30, 1851—
LAW NOTICE.

THOMAS E. GORDON
HAVING permanently located in Owings-
ville, offers his professional services to
the people of Bath, Morgan, Carter, Fleming,
and Montgomery counties. All business
with which he may be entrusted, shall re-
ceive prompt and faithful attention.
Owingsville, Ky., Feb 6, 1852—1

J. M. CRAWFORD

HAS removed his Law Office to No. 5,
Broadway, where he may at all times
be found. He will attend to all business en-
trusted to his care in the counties of Mont-
gomery, Bath, Morgan, Carter, Lewis, Flem-
ing, Greenup and Lawrence.

January 30, 1852—
F.

DR. R. P. B. CALDWELL

HAVING returned to Mt. Sterling, of-
fers his professional services to the
citizens of town and country. Residence
corner of Main and Broadway streets, in
the house which he formerly occupied.

January 30, 1852—
F.

WILLIAM RICHARDS] [W. M. THOMPSON.

RICHARDS & THOMPSON,
OWINGSVILLE, KY.

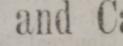
THE undersigned have on hand, and will
sell low, for cash, country produce, or
by special contract, an extensive, various
and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware,
Groceries, Miscellaneous and
Fancy Articles.

We will not ask you to deal with us if you
can better elsewhere. Call, and see for
yourselves.

WILLIAM RICHARDS,
W. M. THOMPSON.

May 27, 1852—
Wagons and Carriages.



A. PAXTON, of Sharpsburg, takes
this method of informing the readers of
the Kentucky Whig, and all others, that
he is manufacturing, and keeps constantly
on hand, a large number of WAGONS of
all descriptions. He also has a supply of
BUGGIES on hand; and as he is over stocked
at present will sell on very favorable
terms, for cash or approved paper on re-
ceipt.

He hereby returns his sincere thanks to
all who have so liberally patronised him
heretofore—and will endeavor to merit a
continuance of their favors.

N. B. All work warranted.

Sharpsburg, Bath Co., Ky., 16th, July, '52.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I THE undersigned having purchased Mr.
H. H. Turner's entire stock of DRUGS,
will still continue to carry on the business
at the old stand. They will keep on hand a
small assortment of stock.

DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, &c.,

Together with all other articles usually kept
in that line of business.

HANNAH & GROOMS.

Sept. 30th, 1852.

In consequence of this arrangement, my
office will be removed to the Drug Store.

J. A. HANNAH.

CLEANSE THE HEAD.

CALL AT THE DRUG STORE, and get a
Bottle of Turner's Hair Wash, for trea-
ting the head entirely of Dandruff, warranted not
to injure, but to be of great advantage to
the hair. [June 11] TURNER.

Lumber! Lumber!

WE have on hand—
Cedar and Locust Posts,
Poplar and Chestnut Shingles,
Flat Rails—and an assortment of suitable
Planks for building purposes, for sale by
July 9, '52. LINDSEY & DORSEY.

WANTED.

5,000 Yds. Brown Jeans, 3,000 Yds.
White Linsey, 500 Striped Linsey to fill
an order. Ladies would do well to call as
I will pay fair prices for any of the above
articles. J. J. HADEN.

BRANDY.

I HAVE in store and for sale, several BAR-
RELS of pure old New Jersey made Apple
BRANDY. The best article ever offered
in this mth. J. J. HADEN.

C. B. COONS. T. A. MATTHEWS.
COONS & MATTHEWS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Produce & Commission Merchant,
No. 16 MARKET STREET,
MAYSVILLE KENTUCKY.

Aug. 20, 1852.
350 BARRELS Plantation Molasses,
246 half do just received and for
sale by COONS & MATTHEWS.

335 HHDS choice Sugar received and
for sale by C. & M.

475 PACKAGES best Boston Mack-
avel, 25 half bbls do 50 ton gallon
barrels, just received and in store per stem-
ware by Hiriam Power, for sale low by C. & M.

10 BARRELS S. H. Molasses, 105 half do
rec'd and for sale by C. & M.

10 BARRELS best St. Louis Golden Sy-
rup, 25 half bbls do 50 ton gallon
barrels, just received and for sale by C. & M.

SIXTEEN TIERCES Rice, just received and
for sale by C. & M.

200 KEGS best Wheeling Nails assort-
ed sizes for sale low by C. & M.

ONE Hundred English Dairy Cheeses,
choice, 50 Marshall's do, ten boxes
Pine Apples, for sale by C. & M.

250 BAGS prime Rio Coffee, 25 do choice
old Java do, for sale by C. & M.

ONE Hundred Kegs Ky. Riffs Powder
100 do, Blasting for sale by C. & M.

ONE Hundred barrels crushed and pow'd
Sugars, 50 boxes best do, 75 bbls
barrels assort'd nos. do, 10 bbls clarified do,
for sale by C. & M.

FIFTY Boxes Va. and Mo. Tobacco, va-
riety of qualities, for sale by
COONS & MATTHEWS.
Maysville, Ky., July 16, 1852—6m

100 BAGS Mirocabo Cof-
fee—a choice article.

100 Bags Laguna Coffee,
of superior quality just received and for
sale by C. & M.

Gingham.

I HAVE on hand a few pieces, very good,
(but not very pretty or fashionable) gingham,
hams, that I will dispose of at cost, or less
for cash. GEO. J. STOCKTON.

June 11, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late James S.
MAGOWAN, are hereby requested to come
forward and make prompt settlements with
me, and if they fail to do so, they will not
complain if they are compelled to pay the
debts with costs.

JAMES P. MAGOWAN, Executor of
JAMES S. MAGOWAN, dec.

Aug. 11, 1852—3mp

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES—

A large stock of Black French Cloths
new style Cassimeres—Silk and Satin Vest-
ments, for sale by MITCHELL & HOWARD.

Aug. 20, 1852

FALL STYLE

We are now receiving our Fall Style of
Silk Hats, made by the celebrated "Oakford"
Philia.—Call & get one.

BARNES MILLER & LEE.

Aug. 20, 1852

GILCHRIST'S

Frame Back & Hollow Ground,

RAZOR.

Is Set and Ready for use.—With care
will not require honing for years. Light
and careful strapping, before and after shav-
ing, is all that is necessary.

The Manufacturer, in offering to the public
this new and splendid article, desires to be
distinctly understood, that every Razor is WARRANTED, and himself
ready to exchange, or return the amount
paid, to any one not satisfied.

HANNAH & GROOMS, Agents,
Mt. Sterling.

Aug. 20, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED.

400 BAGS Spanish and Oak Sole
Leather.

3 doz. Calf Skins,

4 doz. Maldress Morocco Binding and
Topping Skins,

10 doz. Ass. Lasts,

30 lbs. Ass. Shoe Thread,

July 2. LINDSEY & DORSEY.

MAYSVILLE LINE.



MESSRS. O. M. WEEDON, & CO.

are now running a

DAILY LINE

Of Coaches, each way, between Mount Stee-
ling and Maysville. They have good coaches,
good stock, careful and experienced
drivers, and will endeavor to deserve the
patronage of the travelling public. Running
through in time to connect itself with the
Pittsburgh Packets going up and the Ports-
mouth Packets going down.

Oct. 8, 1852—1f

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WE undersigned having purchased Mr.
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President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:

[Concluded from last week.]

In addition there were—

Reported under swamp
land grants 5,219,188 "

For internal improve-
ments, railroads, &c. 9,025,920 "

Making an aggregate of 13,195,175 "

Being an increase in the amount of lands
sold and located under land warrants of
269,220 acres over the previous year.

The whole amount thus sold, located under
land warrants, reported under swamp
land grants, and selected for internal im-
provements, exceeds that of the previous
year, by 3,342,372 acres; and the sales would,
without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations
for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi,
and Alabama.

At the last session of Congress an appro-
priation was made to defray the cost of surveys
necessary for determining the best
means of affording an unfailing supply of
good and wholesome water. Some progress
has been made in the survey, and as soon as
it is completed the result will be laid before
you.

Further appropriations will also be neces-
sary for grading and paving the streets and
avenues, and enclosing and embellishing the
public grounds within the city of Wash-
ington.

Making an aggregate for
the quarter of 4,131,253 "

actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought, and bled, to insinuate it. The truth is that the course pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesman like justice, by a statesman like prudence and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities but to the permanent safety and interest of the country. They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force, that it was not possible for this nation to become a "propaganda" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that the result was more likely to be the overthrow of republican liberty here than its establishment there. History has been written in vain for those who can doubt this. France had no sooner established a republican form of government than she manifested a desire to force its blessings upon all the world. Her own historian informs us that, hearing of some acts of tyranny in a neighboring principality, "The National Convention declared that she would afford succor and fraternity to all nations who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave it in charge to the executive power to give orders to the generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been or should be oppressed in the cause of liberty."

Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in a war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a republic to an empire; and finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendancy of monarchical principles. Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our Revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self government under which the English colonies grew up, and our Revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose government was at variance with those institutions. But European nations have had no such training for self government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolution has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be a failure.—Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despots. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory, as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphatically a country of progress.—Within the last half century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparse population; but much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws. But whatever may be the cause of this unparalleled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear, that the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorized invasions of the rights of neighboring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people.

It is not strange however much it may be regretted, that such an exuberance of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national prowess and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights. The latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterprise without exposing themselves to danger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own Government by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretense of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensible aggressions but retard the true progress of our nation and tarnish its fair fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignation of every good citizen, who sincerely loves his country, and takes a pride in its prosperity and honor.

Our Constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed. Therefore let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this charter of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and

at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freemen only can display.

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognized. At home we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government.—Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diligence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of my ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

—MILLARD FILLMORE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1852.

[From the Louisville Journal.
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

No man of intelligence and taste and true American feeling can read the message without fearing a profound respect for its author. It is elevated in its tone, dignified in its bearing, compact and massive in its style, and thoroughly American in its sentiment. It is such a paper as well befits the highest officer under our government. It is without flattery or flimsiness, without any approach to narrow-minded conservatism or reckless demagogism, and utterly destitute of those wretched appeals to partisanship which have belittled the annual messages of some of Mr. Fillmore's less discreet predecessors.

That portion of the message which will probably excite the greatest attention is that which refers to Cuba, and it is clear and precisely what the occasion called for. The President refers to the disturbed condition of the affairs connected with this subject, and states that the conduct of the Captain General of Cuba has been made the subject of serious remonstrance through our Minister at the Spanish Court. The President has no doubt that the remonstrance of our Government will meet with all the attention and respect which is due from that of Spain. He further remarks that the Captain General has shown no evidences of a design to interfere with the commerce and commercial correspondence of our country.

The Governments of England and Spain it seems, were anxious to induce our Government to enter into a treaty with themselves by which the three governments would severally disclaim all intention, now and for the future, to obtain possession of Cuba, at the same time binding themselves to discontinue all attempts to that effect from any and all other sources. This treaty was promptly and properly declined by our government, on the ground that the measure would be impolitic, unavailing, and of doubtful constitutionality. England and France were at the same time informed that the United States entertained no designs against Cuba.

The President gives some very cogent reasons why the effort to annex Cuba to this country would be fraught with peril.

He says that if the Island was voluntarily ceded by Spain to the United States, he would regard it as a desirable acquisition, while the better sailors, who obey all orders, in addition to their own duties have to perform the duties of the refractory and disobedient. To avoid this evil, the Secretary of the Navy has proposed the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen and the reorganization of the Naval Academy.

Two naval officers have been sent to explore the whole extent of the river Amazon from its distant sources to the Atlantic.

One of them has returned and his report so far as we have heard shows that a vast trade might be opened with those immense regions which have hitherto been closed against the commerce of the world.

The introduction of steam navigation on the Amazon and its mighty tributaries would soon open a vast territory to commerce, a territory larger and richer in its productions than any claim of which even wild-eyed romance has ever dreamed.

As was to be expected the reductions in the rates of postage have resulted in a large reduction of the revenues of the Postoffice Department. The expenses of the Department last year, exceed its receipts by over fourteen hundred thousand dollars.

The reduction in the receipts of the Department consequent on the reduction of the rates to ten and five cents was also very large for the first year of experiment.

Subsequent years showed large increase in the receipts of the Department, until after the system became well established, when the Department ceased to be a burden on the Treasury.

We have no doubt that the further reduction in postage rates will be followed by corresponding results. Mr. Fillmore very judiciously recommends a further trial of the reduced rates.

The general view which the President gives of our foreign relations is very satisfactory. We are at peace with all the world, and there is no reason to look for a rupture with any foreign power so long as our government is true to its highest and holiest interests, and is administered in that spirit of wisdom which has generally marked its course.

Our domestic affairs are adverted to and freely commented upon by the President. His recommendations in relation to several improvements and salutary reforms suggested by him are temperate and earnest. He again renewes his recommendation of a change in some few of the details of the tariff, which have been proved unwise in operation. The reasons he gives why the alterations he proposes should be adopted are not only very forcible, but are absolutely unanswerable.—The logic which the locofocos have im-

ported from the free-trade writers and declaimers of England to show that free-trade is suited to the condition of the United States has no means of replying to the arguments of Mr. Fillmore. The fact that our industrial interests are at the mercy of British opponents who combine for their destruction should be argument sufficient for a modification of our present insufficient policy. That other startling fact, that our imports of merchandise last year from abroad exceeded our exports of merchandise to foreign countries by more than forty millions of dollars, shows how great our country's dependence is on foreign manufacturers. Forty millions in a single year! That is a commentary on locofoco legislation which ought to arrest the immediate and most serious attention of the people. The evil of dependence must of necessity become greater and more aggravated with each successive year. There is not any true national reciprocity in the present state of things, for if it were not for the gold of California, our country would be bankrupt in less than two years. The mere statement of this fact ought to induce even locofoco legislators to turn their attention to the source of our evils and to adopt such measures for their remedy and removal as the experience of our country can furnish in abundance.

This country has gloried much in the mines of California, and the hearts of the people have been gladdened with the golden tide setting from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, as was supposed, to the great enrichment of the country. But it appears that the California mines do not enrich our own country as was supposed. Nearly all the gold coined at our mints is immediately shipped to Europe to pay foreign manufacturers for fabrics and articles which ought to be manufactured at home. It follows that the mines of California are really sweating and laboring all day long for no other end than that the pockets of British manufacturers may be filled with gold coins! This is truly a beautiful arrangement! What locofoco can regard it and not feel treacherously proud of the wisdom of his party?

The evils of the *ad extra* system of assessing duties as at present existing are again pointed out by the President. It is well known that the effect of the present system of collecting duties on foreign imports is to encourage rascality and to break down honesty. Facts in abundance have heretofore been collected and published showing that such is the actual effect of our system, and yet locofocos views such an operation with undisturbed serenity of feeling. The mendacious agents of English houses are rapidly engrossing the importing business of the country, while American merchants, who are unwilling to swindle their government by false invoices, and false oaths, suffer greatly, and many of them are utterly ruined.

Owing to the lateness of the season when the appropriations for internal improvements were passed, but little progress has yet been made with them. The money appropriated for the protection of the interests of western navigation is utterly insufficient. Until there is more of that spirit of union for common interest which should mark the conduct of western members of Congress, it will be vain we suppose to call for adequate appropriations. Whether during the coming Presidential term any appropriations for objects west of the Alleghenies can be made remains to be seen. The present Congress however at its last session made and passed an appropriation for internal improvements which ought to be increased in order that the money already appropriated may not be lost. We hope that there may be wisdom enough in Congress to complete what it has only partially performed. It is very preposterous in legislators to undertake to do a good work and to leave it half undone.

The standing committees are announced. The following are some of the changes made; Stratton of New Jersey, succeeds Disney in the Committee on elections. Cleveland and Macy on claims, in place of Rantoul and Smith. Preston on Judiciary in place of Button. Read on Manufactures in place of Thomson, Florence on Naval affairs in place of Ross, Germany on printing instead of Stanton. Mr. Burton introduced a bill appropriating 20,000 for the payment as compensation for bringing the votes for President and Vice President. Read twice and passed. The House then adjourned.

Mr. Hale took his seat to-day.

The chair laid before the Senate an Executive document containing the accounts of the U. States Treasurer, also from the Interior Department. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cass moved an Executive session; agreed to.

At one o'clock the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The journal of yesterday having been read, Mr. Duncan, of Mass., rose and announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Benjamin Thompson, a Representative from the fourth Congressional district of that State, which took place on the 24th of September last, at his home in Charleston.

Mr. H. S. Foote took his seat to-day.

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SENATE.

Not in session.

After reading the journal and disposing of some other business, on motion of Mr. Houston, went into committee of the whole and Mr. Stewart in the chair.

Mr. H. S. Foote moved the adoption of the resolution referring the different subjects of the President's message to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Brooks, of N. York, moved an amendment so as to refer the question of the tariff and revenue to a special committee with power to send for persons and papers and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. B. spoke at some length.

DEC. 9.

SENATE.

Mr. Atchison took the chair to day on account of the illness of Mr. King.

Mr. Bright moved to suspend the rules requiring the committee to be chosen by ballot.

Mr. Hale said he understood Mr. Bright had a list of committees in his hand, and designed to know the manner of their appointment.

HOUSE.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hall to organize Plate Territory was referred.

Mr. Houston from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the Navy pension bill for the year ending June, for 1854—referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Wilcox introduced a resolution providing that our representatives to the foreign courts be required to urge such amendments to existing treaties with the U. States as will secure the same religious liberty to all Americans residing under foreign flags, which is granted to citizens of other nations residing under the flag of our Union.

Also, providing that all commissioners hereafter to negotiate treaties, shall, if possible, secure such provisions in all our treaties.

After some debate the motion was referred.

The Panama Star states that Santa Anna was about to sail for Cartagena, New Granada, to place himself at the head of the Mexican revolution.

—The logic which the locofocos have im-

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

SENATE.

Mr. Clemmons gave notice that he would tomorrow introduce a joint resolution to confer the rank of Brevet Lieut. General on Gen. Scott.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain when the Rev. C. M. Butler received 27 votes and was elected.

The Kentucky election case was taken up. Mr. Jones of Tenn., spoke at some length in favor of Mr. Dixon's admission. He was followed by Messrs. Charetton, Badger, Dawson, and others. Without coming to any conclusion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker authorized the appointing of standing committees.

The debate on the president's message was resumed. Mr. Brooks proposed to refer the part relating to the tariff, to a select committee, with authority to examine witnesses and report, as soon as possible, a bill to reduce the revenues from imports to the amount required for a sound administration of government. A debate ensued.

The House after a long debate on Mr. Brook's motion to refer that portion of the message referring to the tariff, a special committee, was elected.

The Rev. James Gallagher, Prostygierian, was elected chaplain.

The House then adjourned.

DEC. 8.

SENATE.

Mr. Hale appeared to-day and took his seat.

The chair laid before the Senate the report of the Land Office on Private claims in Louisiana. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chase gave notice of a bill granting to Ohio all unsold and unappropriated lands in that State.

Mr. Rush offered a resolution calling on the State Department for copies of all correspondence in the year 1835, between the State Department and the Mexican Minister and the Republic of Texas, touching the Indian aggressions. Adopted.

Mr. Clemens introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of Lieut. General on Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott for meritorious services.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of a bill granting public lands for the construction of a Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific.

The Kentucky contested case was then taken up, and was about being put to the vote when a debate ensued on a question submitted by the Chair.

HOUSE.

The standing committees are announced. The following are some of the changes made; Stratton of New Jersey, succeeds Disney in the Committee on elections. Cleveland and Macy on claims, in place of Rantoul and Smith. Preston on Judiciary in place of Button. Read on Manufactures in place of Thomson, Florence on Naval affairs in place of Ross, Germany on printing instead of Stanton.

Mr. Burton introduced a bill appropriating 20,000 for the payment as compensation for bringing the votes for President and Vice President. Read twice and passed.

DEC. 9.

SENATE.

Mr. Walker took his seat to-day.

The chair laid before the Senate an Executive document containing the accounts of the U. States Treasurer, also from the Interior Department. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cass moved an Executive session; agreed to.

At one o'clock the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The journal of yesterday having been read, Mr. Duncan, of Mass., rose and announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Benjamin Thompson, a Representative from the fourth Congressional district of that State, which took place on the 24th of September last, at his home in Charleston.

Mr. H. S. Foote took his seat to-day.

The chair laid before the Senate an Executive document containing the accounts of the U. States Treasurer, also from the Interior Department. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cass moved an Executive session; agreed to.

At one o'clock the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.

Not in session.

THE KENTUCKY WHIG:

MOUNT STERLING, KY.

DEC. 17, 1852.

JOHN SCOTT,--Editor.



PUBLIC SALE by Dr. J. S. WALLACE on the 25th inst. His entire Household & Kitchen furniture, consisting of all those articles necessary to house-keeping. All those indebted to him, would do well to call before the 8th of next month.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Anderson, the gentlemanly post-master at Maysville, for a copy of the President's Message, which came by express to his office. We did not receive it in time to lay the whole of it before our readers last week so we have given it in broken doses, the conclusion to-day.

Our acknowledgments are due to Mr. J. W. Riely, of Carter, for his friendly letter, promising us assistance; and also to J. M. Burns, Esq., of Floyd. See Mr. Burns' card in another column.

Owing to the troubles connected with changing dwellings, we have left selections to the boys, to some extent; and this will account for the unusual and sprightly appearance of our columns this week. Hold your hair on if it takes both hands.

BAD BOYS.

The boys about town, for the last few nights, have been amusing themselves by tearing down and carrying off the signs of some of our quiet and peaceable shop-keepers. Among the signs that were carried off, and mutilated, was the beautiful transparency belonging to the Chebong and Restaurant, kept by our fellow-citizen, Mr. W. F. Blackburn. "Billy says they had better look out, as they are watched."

HOGS.

The Cin. Com. of Tuesday says that hogs sold at \$6,60, on Monday, and it is thought they will go up to \$7.

NORTH CAROLINA, has not elected a United States Senator yet. They may not succeed during the present session of the Legislature, in electing one.

RAILROAD STOCK.

The Cincinnati Commercial stated on Monday, that three hundred shares of Little Miami Railroad stock was sold at \$130 per share. This stock was worth nothing a few years since. On Tuesday the Commercial states that the seller backed out. Wonder what he would take for it.

A NOVELTY.

Mr. M. Pointer has sent us an ear of corn with thirty-three rows of kernels upon it. It is a large ear, in circumference but the old number of rows we have never seen before.

SOMETHING GOOD!

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. W. F. Blackburn, of the Mount Sterling Restaurant, to the amount of one bottle of every superior ale. He has what's left of the barrel for sale.

THE HISTRIONIC SOCIETY

Gave another of their entertainments on last Monday evening. We are glad to learn that the house was well filled, and that the audience was delighted; that notwithstanding the comparative inclemency of the evening there were several ladies from the country who had nerve enough to attend.—This is as it should be. Chaste and humorous representations have charms for the young; and if one might believe his eyes, for the not young; and when the charitable object of these entertainments is considered, it will not be lost.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—Judge J. S. Evans, has been elected to that office by the South Carolina Legislature, and for six years from the 4th of March next, when the term for which Mr. De Saussure has been elected will expire.

A new locomotive is in course of construction in England, on a novel principle, not disclosed. A trial experiment of one of these engines, is said to establish the principle. Within 45 minutes after the fire was lighted, there was a pressure of steam in the boiler equal to 100 lbs. on the inch. The power of this engine when running at high velocity is calculated at not less than 650 horses, and it will attain a long sustained speed of 70 miles an hour.

CHAPLAIN TO CONGRESS.—The Rev. C. M. Butler (Episcopalian) has been elected chaplain to the Senate, and the Rev. James Gallagher (Presbyterian) chaplain to the House of Representatives, for the present session.

THE MAILS.

It is not worth while to grumble over mis-carriages, for it only makes the matter worse; but our subscribers will not hold their peace. One of our subscribers at Marshall, in Bath county, informed us on last Monday that he had not received his paper regularly, and at one time not for three weeks. We have never missed the regular hour for that mail but once, and that was early last summer, when we did well not to miss it every week. For some time past we have not missed the hour for any mail whatever. The mail to Marshall is only handled once after leaving this office, (at Owingsville,) and it would seem that a package might go that distance without being misplaced. The western city papers are complaining of the delays in the great eastern mail. We lose but little by that, but we sympathize with them.

Franklin Pierce is the youngest man who has been elected President of the United States. He is 48 years of age. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Van Buren were each 58, Jackson 62, Harrison 68, Taylor 66, and Polk 49.

WOMAN.

We occasionally meet with some fair friend who takes us down a peg because we have sometimes alluded to the feminine gender of the human species, in terms not exactly corresponding with their notions of what is justly due them. This has been the case but recently, and we feel called upon to give our views upon certain matters in which they may be interested, and to make all necessary explanations. Ever since we attained the uncertain size of knee high to a circumstance, (the woman will pardon us the expression,) and became aware that our mother was a woman, we have respected the sex. On attaining a somewhat greater elevation, our notions changed into a mingled veneration and awe of bright eyes and calico. This continued some years. A gradual change came over the spirit of our dream. Circumstances, somewhat similar to the thresher striking himself on the head with his own flail has, we hope, had the effect to "learn us some sense," as our old friend Story said to his son Harry.

We now, sensibly or not, make a much greater distinction between the *wearers* of the different species of silks, satins, damasks, ginghams, and calicoes, than we formerly did, and pay less attention to the dry goods themselves, except we are satisfied that the wearer is only a stalking horse upon which they are paraded. In such a case, we often feel called upon to express our approbation of the manufacturer's skill. We are sometimes able to contemplate the finery thus paraded without a passing thought for the possessor, and sometimes not without an emotion which were better kept to ourselves. But we are now writing of what we once looked upon as excellence in woman; we grieve not to say we do no longer.

WOMAN, the excellence of Creation, God's last, best gift to a then perfect world, (for all had then been pronounced good,) as she comes from her Creator, though fallen, (as what is not?) from her highest estate, is still the noblest work of creative handicraft. Her position, though not exactly what it should be, is, in the civilized world, in accordance with her high merits. We beg leave to change a Mahomedan phrase somewhat, and say, "God is great, and Woman is his prophet."

BLACKWOOD AND THE REVIEWS.—We publish the prospectus of Leonard Scott & Co. for the re-publication of this Magazine and the four Reviews. Any one who pretends to any thing like general information and an acquaintance with the world abroad, should subscribe for all the works. There are many in this region who do make such pretensions, and the publishers should receive a fine list from this and several other post-offices in our section. See the advertisement.

THE CHRISTMAS BROTHER JONATHAN.—The appearance of this elegant holiday Pictorial will astonish every body this year. It is really the most spirited and beautiful sheet of pictures ever issued in America, or anywhere else. The principal engraving is *The Christmas Turkey*—a series of adventures in turkey life—sporting life—in gaming life; and illustrating other curious manouvres, winding up with a genuine Christmas Dinner. There is an acre of beautiful pictures besides this, which we have not time to note. It is not enough to say it is by far the prettiest sheet ever issued from the Brother Jonathan establishment. B. H. Day, 43 Beechman street, New York, is the publisher. Price 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar.

THE CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY will soon celebrate its first Anniversary.

The December number completes the first volume, and the first year of its existence.

The editors (John L. Waller and Jas. D. Kirk) deserve our congratulation for producing a Magazine, that combines whatever is useful, elevating, pure, dignified, and virtuous in sentiment, with whatever may afford rational and innocent amusement.

The articles are all original—the Editorials are ably written—the contributions are excellent—and in point of high-toned, and moralizing tendencies the *Repository* has taken a high stand among the religious and literary monties of the day.

The taste and talents evinced in the articles signed "C. D. K." would be creditable to mature minds. A happy and prosperous New Year to the Senior and Junior of the Repository. Messrs. Hull & Brother, of Louisville, manifest great skill in the typographical department of this.

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POINTS OF A GOOD HOG.

I could caution the reader against being led away by a mere name, in his selection of a hog. A hog may be called a Berkshire or a Suffolk, or any other breed most in estimation, and yet may, in reality possess none of this valuable blood. The only sure mode by which the buyer will be able to avoid imposition is to make name always secondary to points. If you find a hog possessed of such points of form as are calculated to insure early maturity, and facility of taking flesh, you need care little what has seemed good to the seller to call him; and remember that no name can bestow value upon an animal deficient in the qualities to which I have alluded. The true Berkshire—that possesses a dash of the Chinese and Napolitan varieties—comes, perhaps, nearer to the desired standard than any other.

The chief points which characterize such a hog are the following: In the first place, sufficient depth of carcass, and such an elongation of body as will insure a sufficient lateral expansion. Let the loin and chest be broad. The breadth of the former denotes good room for the play of the lungs, and a consequent free and healthy circulation, essential to the thriving or fattening of any animal. The bone should be small and the joints fine—nothing is more indicative of high breeding than this; and the legs should be no longer than, when fully fat, would just prevent the animal's belly from trailing upon the ground. The leg is the least profitable portion of the hog, and we require no more of it than is absolutely necessary for the rest. See that the feet be firm and sound; that the toes lie well together, and pass straight upon the ground—as also, that the claws are even, upright and healthy. Many say that the form of the head is of little or no consequence, and that a good hog may have an ugly head; but I regard the head of all animals as one of the very principal points in which pure or impure breeding will be the most obviously indicated. A high bred animal will invariably be found to arrive more speedily at maturity, to take flesh earlier, and with greater facility and, altogether, to turn out more profitably, than one of questionable or impure stock; and such being the case, I consider that the head of the hog is, by no means, a point to be overlooked by the purchaser. The description of head most likely to promise or rather to be congenital of high breeding, is one not carrying heavy bone, not too flat on the forehead or possessing a too elongate snout—the snout should be short, and the forehead rather convex, curving upward; and the ear should be, while pendulous, inclining somewhat forward, and at the same time, light and thin. Nor should the buyer pass over even the carriage of a pig. If this be dull, heavy, and dejected, reject him, on suspicion of ill health, if not of some concealed disorder, actually existing, or just about to break forth; and there cannot be a more unfavorable symptom, than a hung down, slouching head. Of course, a fat hog for slaughter, or a sow heavy with young, has not much sprightliness of deportment.

The color altogether to be lost sight of. In the case of hogs I would prefer those colors which are characteristic of our most esteemed breeds. If the hair be scant, I would look for black, as denoting connection with the Neapolitan; but if too bare of hair, would be disposed to apprehend too immediate alliance with that variety, and a consequent want of hardihood, that, however unimportant, if perchance the object, renders such animals hazardous speculations as stores from their extreme susceptibility to cold, and consequent liability to disease. If white, and not too small, I would like them as exhibiting a connection with the Chinese. If light or sandy, or red with black marks, I would recognize our favorite Berkshire.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

TO DESTROY PAWPAW BUSHES.

Editors Ohio Cultivator: In the month of May, when the sap is fresh, take a strong knife, cut around the bush, through the bark, about eighteen inches from the ground, then pull down the bark about six inches, leaving it in that condition, and the bush will die, root and branch.

N. B. Do not peel them to the ground or they will sprout again. In this way one man may kill more in a day, than ten men can grub out, besides grubbing increases the sprouts. S. G. STIRMAN, Harrison Co., Ky., Nov. 1852.

THE CONTRACT OF INSURANCE

OFFERS AN EXPEDIENT, by means of which, prudent men escape losses.—They transfer to others the risks which inevitably cause them. For a small consideration these risks, which might in an unlucky event, ruin individuals, are safely assured by Companies well organized and judiciously managed. Such an institution is the

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF FIRE!

ON THE

PERILS OF

NaviGATION BY THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

This old and responsible Company continues to grant Policies upon the most favorable terms.

Apply to

THOMAS B. SMITH,

Agent for Owingsville, and Bath County.

Nov. 22, 1852.—1m

THE TAPE WORM.

This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infest the human system, it grows to an almost indefinite length, becoming so coiled and fastened in the Intestines and Stomach effecting the health so sadly as to cause St. Vitus Dance, Fits, &c., that those afflicted seldom if ever suspect that it is Tape Worm hastening them to an early grave. In order to destroy this Worm, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 6 to 8 of my Liver Pills so as to remove all obstructions, that the Worm Syrup may act direct upon the Worm, which must be taken in doses of 2 Tablespoonfulls 3 times a day these directions follow have never been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case of Tape Worm.

Hobensack's Worm Syrup.

An article founded upon Scientific Principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken and can be given to the most tender Infant with decided beneficial effect, where *Bowel Complaints and Diarrhea* have made them weak and debilitated the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an infallible remedy for those afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, the astounding cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

AGAINST

Loss or Damage

BY FIRE

AND THE PERILS OF

NaviGATION.

The advantages of this contract need

only be urged upon wealthy men, or

merchants, for they rarely neglect it, and if they do, fires have them other resources.

It is especially valuable to laboring men, mechanics and others of moderate means, who, perhaps, have little else than a home and its contents in the world.

These should never neglect to insure; a

fire which may visit them at any hour, would leave them homeless, and with no capital but their labor, to begin again the struggle of life, and years of toil and watching must pass before they can regain what they have lost, if indeed it is ever done.

To such, insurance is a duty. If the individual is worth

little, the expense is less if he owns much

property, still the expense is trifling, and by

investing a few dollars he is safe. If he is

overtaken by misfortune, and his all laid in

ashes, he receives a recompence in a cash

equivalent to his loss, and may soon re-store what has been destroyed.

Agents wishing new supplies, and

Store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Philadelphia, Pa.

Agent for Mount Sterling and Montgomery county. Dec 3—1m

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

JUST received 10 cases Boots large sizes,

just right, suitable for Negroes. They are

a little better, and a great deal cheaper than

any in town. J. J. HADEN.

For Sale by H. Cox, Mayville;

W. L. Crutcher, Frankfort; J. Jeffries,

Glasgow; J. Noble, Glasgow; Ellington,

Sharpe, Mayville.

May 14, 1852.—1y

TO FARMERS.—We would invite the attention of Sportsmen to our lot o

superior guns and priming apparatus.

Sept 19 MITCHELL & HOWARD.

A FINE Lot of Combs & Brushes for sale cheap at the DRUG STORE.

By MITCHELL & HOWARD.

TERMS—

When paid in advance, \$2.00

" " six months, 2.50

" " at the end of the year, 3.00

* * * No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and a failure to order a discontinuance at the expiration of the time subscribed for will be considered as a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of twelve lines, or less,

one insertion, \$1.00

For each continuance, 25

" " three months, 4.00

" " six months, 7.00

" " twelve months, 12.00

Two squares by the year, with the privilege of renewing, 15.00

" " three squares, renewable, 20.00

Each continuance of name, 2.00

For advertising a wife, 5.00

Or if advertisements are required to be placed in two columns, double price will be charged.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

When paid in advance, \$2.00

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" " at the end of the year, 3.00

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